to State—until we were finally expelled from the considers of civilization (7) to seek a shelter is a barries, is bospitable clime, amid the wild savage tribes of the desert plain. We claim to be a portion of the people, and as such have rights which must be respected, and which we have a right to demand. We claim that in a frepublican form of government, such as our fathers established, and such as ours still professes to be, the officers are and should be the servants of the people—not their masters, dictators or tyrants.

To the numerous charges of our enemies we plead Not Guilty, and challenge the world, before any just tribunal, to the proof.

Are we mistaken in our views in regard to the policy and intention of Government? We hope that you will prove to us that we are. We ask you to reconsider the course that has been taken, to evince by some act of returning justice that you respect our Constitutional rights, and see whether it will not lighten the burden of oppression which you have inflicted. And that the people may have just cause to rejoice in and appland—not condemn—your acts, withdraw your troops and give us a voice in the selection of our officers, thus proving to us your willingness to extend peace rather than war.

True, this Territory is a part of the public domain

than war.

True this Territory is a part of the public domain of the United States, but how was it acquired? Did not the people of Utah furnish, at the call of the Government, an altogether unprecedented quots of troops to aid in the war then raging with Mexico, and that, toe, under the most adverse circumstances? And did to aid in the war then raging with Mexico, and that, too, under the most adverse circumstances? And did not the people settle this territory, while it was still under the domnion of Mexico? And did not the Government discharge the 'Mermon' battslion in an enemy's country, after a most toilsome march of over two thousand miles, without furnishing them the means to return? Your present acts would deprive of life and liberty those very men who so gallantly periled their lives for the common good.

We do not charge the acts of his predevessors upon the present incumbent, but now restore unto us our rights in Missouri and other States, of which we were inhumanty robbed, reinstate and guarantee unto us

rights in Missouri and other States, of which we were inhumanly robbed, reinstate and guarantee unto us the peaceful possession of lands for which you have taken and yet retain our money; bring to justice the murderers of Joseph and Hyram Smith, who were massacred while in the custody of the law—under the pledged faith of a sovereign State; punish the assassians of Parley P. Pratt, who slew their unresisting victim beneath the portals of the Court which had prenounced him guiltless; restore unto us our political religious, and inalienable rights, that we may have reason to believe that you are our friends and not ou reason to believe that you are our friends and not ou enemies; execute justice and judgment upon the guilty and spare the iunocent; let truth, honestly industry, love of right and liberty stand unmolested guilty and spare the innocent, in the stand unmolested and protected by your acts, as they are by the very genius of our loved institutions. Do that, and you will do more toward rescuing our beloved country from its foul pollution and its fearful doom, than can be accomplished by endeavoring to destroy a people who, under the broad folds of the Constitution, deem it no sin to unite in worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Pay us a few hundred thousand dollars which the Government honestly owes us for suppressing Indian hostilities and maintaining peaceful relations with the native tribes, instead of expending the second of the constitutions of our citizens of rin relations with the native tribes, instead of expending millions to deprive a portion of our citizens of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Try on the plaster of friendly intercourse and honorable dealing, instead of foul aggressin and war. Treat us as friends—as citizens entited to and possessing equal rights with our fellows—and not as "alien enemies," lest you make us such.

rights with our fellows—and not as "alien enemies," lest you make us such.

You have never cherished nor fostered this as you have other Territories, though having more clain to your generosity, forbearance and protection. In 1856 we scopted a Republican Constitution and form of Government, and forwarded these documents, a census report, and a petition to be admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State, but an unhallowed prejudice was so strong against us that our Delegates found no member of Congress willing to present and advocate our petition. Why not grant us admission, and thereby, at the same time, act justly and peaceably, and wisely dispose of a vexed question?

justly and peaceably, and wisely dispose of a vexed question?
You have appointed, the newspapers state, a full set of officials for I tah from among entire strangers, and to do so were obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointments, until at length you succeeded in finding the requisite number from among the reckless, the drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the houseless and penniess, who alone feel the need of the backing afforded by bayonets, and for this reason had far better remain where society is more congenial to their deprayed and corrupt tastes. No doubt, such is the character of the present appointees, for what other class would accept offices among a people where they well knew they were not wanted, and neace had no right officially to be? All we have further to say of them is, they had better tarry with their friends, if they really have any. We claim that we should have the privilege, as we

have the constitutional right, to choose our own rulers, and make our own laws, without let or hindrance. Examine our reports, our faws, our acts; they have ever been before the public—they speak for them-

All we want is the truth and fair play. The Administration have been imposed upon by false and designing men; their acts have been precipi ate and lasty, perhaps through lack of due consideration. Please to let us know what you want of us before you prepare your halters to hang, or "apply the knite to "cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcor." Do you wish us to deny our God, and renounce our religion? That we shall not do.

We are at the defiance of earth and hell to prove

that we have done aught to offend the good.

You have not extended to Utah so much as the customary mange of investigation, which would have placed in your possession the facts in the case. Do you wish us to permit a hireling soldiery to come into our settlements? If so, for what object? Is it to protect the citizens in their rights? That is needprotect the citizens in their rights? That is needtess, because those rights have never been in the
least infringed upon in Utah, and we are far better
prepared to protect ourselves than when we first
settled in this Territory, while our young and healthy
men were in the United States Army in Maxico.
United States troops acting in their legitimate capacity, are only sent to protect the citizens or suppress insurrection; never, in any case, to make war
upon the people.

We feel as conpetent to protect ourselves, as we
have hitherto, and thorais no insurrection to out!

We feel as competent to protect ourselves, as we have hitherto, and there is no insurrection to quell. That "white heap" within our borders contains something beside meal. There are the deadly fangs to hold the innocent prisoners still, while assassins kill them. We shall not again hold still while fetters are being forged to bind us. We have no confidence to believe the present a harmless demonstration, intended for our good. The troops, which claim to have been sent by the Government, have openly said, from the time they left the Missouri River, and even before, that they were coming to destroy the leaders of our people, said that that was their object. That has been their constant speech by day, and the burden of their sengs by night. They have threatened to take our lives, and to sport at pleasure with our wives and daughters. That is their epenly avowed object, but we to all who undertake to accomplish it! We trust, therefore, that you will excuse us if we do not entergisin a very exalted idea of your humane (!) intentions in sending armies hither.

Give us our Constitutional rights. They are all we ask, and them we have a right to expect. For them we contend, and feel alone justified in so doing.

We are aware that we have many enemies, and that they make a strong party against us. From

We are aware that we have many enomies, and that they make a strong party against us. From them we expect no mercy. A large portion of them know that, if justice had its due, they would either be pulling hemp by the neck, or learning a trade in the confines of a prison. They roam at large in your community, are boon companions in your halis of business and of pleasure, adorn your churches of fashion, and participate in your festivities; but there is a chord of right, of honesty, of integrity to the institutions of our country, of a love of freedom and respect for the rights of the weak and comparatively defenseless, that will yet thrill with emotion, vibrate through the honest heart and respond to the cry of usurpation, tyranny and oppression, exercised upon an innocent people. To that we appeal, and trust that a stern sense of justice yet remaining among the worthy sens of patriotic sires, will stay the suicidal hand of crawing sycophants and corrupt ralers, and that American liberty may not be immolated upon her own citadel, by those whose sworn duty it is to be her protectors.

Withdraw your troops, give us our Constitutional

Withdraw your troops, give us our Constitutional

Withdraw your troops, give us our Constitutional rights, and we are at home.

Great Solt Lake City, Utah Territary, Jan. 6, 1338.

General Solt Lake City, Utah Territary, Jan. 6, 1338.

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General Solt Lake City, Utah Territary, Jan. 6, 1338.

Abert Carrington, F. D. Richards, Wilford Woodraf, Joseph Albert Carrington, F. D. Richards, Wilford Woodraf, Joseph Albert Carrington, F. D. Richards, Woodraf, Joseph A. Leonard, W. Lorenson, Soney, Leonard, F. Soney, Lorin Fayler, Speaker; W. W. A. Smilk, Representatives—John Davier, Speaker; W. W. A. Smilk, Representatives—John Davier, Speaker; W. W. Young, H. B. Clawson, John Rowberry, John D. Faker, Red-Gut N. Alfred, Channey W. Wost, Jonathan C. Wright, Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow, Preston Thomas, Jarob G. Bigler, George Pescock, P. T. Farnsworth, Isaac C. Halpit, John D. Lee, Isaac Bullook. Officers of the Council—Leo Hawkins, Secretary: John T. Crane, Assistant Secretary: Gentre D. Grant, Sergeant-at Arms; Samuel L. Sprague, Messenger; John Sharp, Foreman, Crrus H. Wheele, K. Chaplain, Officers of the House—James Ferguson, Chief Clerk; Patrisk Lynch, Assistant Clerk; Wm. H. Kimball, Serseant-at Arms, Brigham Young, ir, Messenger; Win, Deer, Foreman, Josee Haven, Chaplain, Messenger; Win, Deer, Foreman, Josee Haven, Chaplain, General Salt Lake City, Ut., Jan. 6, 1858.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

We have dates from Honolulu to Jan. 21. ELECTION.—The election for members of the Legis-tature was held throughout the Islands on the 4th

ult. The tollowing are the sames of members elect: James I. Donesets, Paul F. Manins, John Hammond, Isaac Kahai, Kaskunat Paul F. Manins, * Kalanipoo, G. P. Judd, Wm. Humphrakts, R. S. Holister, J. E. Chamberlain, James W. Austin, Z. P. Kaumaca, M. Kenui, John Richardson, C. Kakini, the Kapihe, E. M. Kamaipelekase, Kiolea, t. G. P. Judd, * John S. Low, S. Kipi, D. H. Hitchcock, Lainahole, S. Laanui, Henry L. Sheldon.

Total, as far as heard from—Independent, 13; Ministerial, 6; doubtful, 7.

sterial, by donorous, "Will probably resign.

The election of these candidates will probably be contested.

Members in static are independent, those in Sukait. Cartrain Ministerial, those in Roman letters, doubtful what politics. In Honolulu 2,111 votes were poiled, and the Inde-In Honolulu 2,111 votes were polled, and the Independent ticket received 132 majority.

Stepring the Ballot-Box.—At Lana, 204 votes were polled for the various candidates, of which Mr. Kiolea, who is elected, got 120. This result is the more surprising when it is remembered that the entire male population of the Island of Lanai does not exceed 130 persons.

BONE AND OIL.—The shipments of sperm oil, whale colleged the ballock of the Sandwich Library to the

oil and whalebone from the Sandwich Islands to the United States during the years 1856 and 1857, are as follows:

Sperm, bbis. Whale, bbis. MAJESTY ON A CRUISE .- The Advertiser of the 21st Jan. says: H. B. M. steamer Vixen, Capt. Meacham, sails to-day for a cruise of about one month to the windward islands of this group, touching at Lahaina, Kesiakeskus and Hilo. His Majesty and suite take

Resiskeards and Hill. The sharesy passage in her.

RISLEY.—Risley and his troupe have gone to Tahiti.

Shipping Statistics.—The following figures show the tunnage and number of all the merchant vessels, and of the American merchant vessels which arrived in Honolulu during 1856 and 1857:

Vessels of All Mations.

No. Tunnage.

No. Tunnage.

No. Tunnage.

1256.

107 40,577 67 28,381 1857.

75 23,128 48 17,662

A GRAND LUAU. - We understand that His Majesty

A Grand Luau.—We understand that His Majesty gives a splendid hau to-day, at his senside residence, free to all the natives. Judging from the quantities of poi, ducks, chickens, pigs, &c., carried down yesterday to the Governor's residence, it will be something extra. [Advertiser, Dec. 3].

The Grand Expedition.—We understand the authorities have refused to sanction the shipping of Hawainans, by the Caroline E. Foote, for the purpose of guano diagers, the idea having probably gained credence with them that the business is destructive to the lives and health of the laborers. [Com. Adv. Exports of Oil and Bone from the Sandwich Islands.—We have ascertained by the records in the

EXPORTS OF OIL AND BONE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,—We have ascertained by the records in the Honolulu and Lahaina Custom-Houses that the number of vessels reported cleared for United States ports, with cil and bone, during the past year, was 39 whalers and 7 merchantmen, making 46 in all. [Some of the whalers will cruise over the South Pacific whaling grounds on their way home, and thus considerably increase their cargoes. It appears by the Custom-House records that the total amount of oil and bone now on the way to the United States from these Islands, in 46 vessels, is: 9,573 bbls. sperm, 108,732 bbls. whale, 1,472,404 lbs. bone. The amount sent from these Islands in 1856, in 71 vessels, was: 8,789 bbls. sperm, 176,232 bbls. whale, 2,130,712 lbs. bone.

By a comparison of the above figures, which will be found reliable, it will be observed that there will be a material decrease in the imports of polar oil and bone into the United States for 1858, compared with 1857; and notwithstanding the present depression of the oil washes to the East virious must seen advance unless

and notwithstanding the present depression of the of market at the East, prices must soon advance, unless there is a great failing off in the consumption, which is not now anticipated.

[Honolulu Com. Advertiser, Jan. 21.

By the way of Honolulu, we have a file of The enger of Tahiti to the 20th December:

TAHITI.

TUNNAGE DUES ABOLISHED .- The imperial comm TUNNAGE DUES ABOLISHED.—The imperial commis-sioner at Papieti has issued a decree, that hereafter vessels touching at that place for supplies shall not be subjected to the payment of tunnage dues. This mea-sure is taken in the hope that it will induce American whalers to make Papieti a place of resort after the whaling season is over, and also to encourage mer-chant vessels to touch there. CORONATION OF TAMATOA V.—On the 19th August last, the famous Pomare ceased to be a monarch; her eldest son was crowned King, under the tittle of Tama-toa the Fifth. The coronation was performed on the

eldest son was crowned King, under the tittle of Tamatoa the Fifth. The coronation was performed on the Island of Raiatea, with imposing ceremonies. Captain Valles, as representative of the French Governor of Tahiti, Mr. Chisholm, British Consul, a number of French, English and American residents, and a great concourse of natives were present. The Rev. C. Barff presented Tamatoa to the people, and asked if ne was their choice for King. Tapoa, a noble, answered in the name of the people, that Tamatoa was their choice. Arilpea, another noble, presented a copy of the laws of the Island to Tamatoa, and asked whether he would govern in accordance with them. Tapoa answered affirmatively in the name of the King. The Rev. C. Barff presented a Bible, and asked whether he would govern in accordance with the prin-The Rev. C. Baril presented a Bible, and asked water her he would govern in accordance with the principles of that book, and Tapoa again answered affirmatively for the King. The Rev. C. Baril then poured the oil of anointment on the head and hands of the King, and declared him to be Monarch of the Islands of Kaiatea and Tabaa. Captain Valles and Mr. Chieblem both made speeches, accurring Tamstoa that, so

of Kaiatea and Tahaa. Captain Valles and Mr. Chisholm both made speeches, assuring Tamatoa that, so long as he should be a good Monarch, he might reckon upon the protection of both France and England. The whole affair ended with a grand jolhification.

Whalest.—From the 1st September to the 20th December last only two American whalers were at Papieti. The Morning Light, Capt. Norton, sailed on the 11th September on a whaling yoyage; and on the 29th September the Monticello, Captain Baker, set sail for Nantucket, after his vessel had been hove down and repaired at Papieti.

and repaired at Papiett.

About half a dozen French whalers had put into Papieti during the season.

The French corvette Provencale was in port a Pa-

pieti.
The frigate Perseverante arrived at Papieti on the 3d September, but sailed again about the middle of the month for some port not specified in our file.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bolivia, Capt. Johnson from Callao Feb. 16, with the South Pacific mail, 3 passengers and \$500,000 in specie, arrived at her an-

chorage in Panama on Sunday morning, 21st:

CHLLI.

Dates from Valparaiso are to Jan. 31. There was but very little stir in political circles. The President and many of the principal families of Santiago were in Valparaiso. The harvest has been a most abundant Valparaiso. The harvest has been a most abundant one, and the yield of the mines continues on the in-crease. H. B. M. ship Garges had arrived at Valcrease. H. B. M.'s ship Ganges had arrived at varior and the Monarch was to sail on the Sth iest for England. The United States frigate Merrimac was daily expected, having been heard of from Talcahuana. The French ship of war Retribution had also arrived at Valparaiso. Business is reported dull. The market is reported fully stocked, prices tending downward with but little doing. The monetary crisis has diminished. Government has issued from the mint \$500,000 in \$50 and \$100 notes, in order to make advances on gold and silver bullion. These notes will be paid on presentation in all Government offices. be paid on presentation in all Government offices.

BOLIVIA.

We have no news direct from this Republic. The Mercurio of Valparaiso states that everything was quiet. The President has reduced the salaries of the quiet. The Freedom has reduced the salaries of the Government officials, and also his own, accepting \$18,000 a year, instead of \$54,000 as formerly. Efforts are being made to open a communication to the Atlantic by the river Beni and its tributaries, which would develop the resources of the interior of the Re-

PERU.

The civil war still continues in the South. Vivanco, as usual, inside the walls of Arequips, and Castilla with his forces watching him. The efforts of the Chilean Commissioner Sr. Irarrazaval to bring about a compromise between the two parties has entirely failed, the leaders having differed from the very first point, namely, who should take the initiative in the matter.

point, namely, who should take the initiative in the matter.

A correspondent writing from Arica, says:

"Since writing you last, the rivers, over which the railroad crosses, have come down with such force as to destroy entirely the bridge of San Jose doing great injury to the Chacalluta bridge, and washing away the embankments under the rails for a great distance at the Tacna end of the line. They are hard at work repairing damages, so as to get the traffic, which is now interrupted, going again. The greatest rush of water came down during the night of the 22d February, bringing large trees and stones along with it, and having done all this damage in one night, the river again dried up, and now we only have small streams and lakes on some parts of the road to deal with.

"Politics, the same as usual; it is however momently expected that Castilla will succeed in taking Arequipa.

THE ISTHMUS.

Instructions have been received from England for her Britannic Majesty's ships Retribution and Magicienne, at present on this station, to proceed immediately to China. The Retribution when last heard of was at Valparaiso, and the Magicienne on the coast of

Mexico, cagaged in the rather disgraceful business of smugging specie—a service it is high time for her Majesty's Government to discontinue. We have no doubt Capt, Vansitart and his magicians will find more congenial occupation in China.

By late arrivals from San Juan dei Norte, we have intelligence of the arrival of Gen. Lamar, United States Minister, at the seat of Government in Nicaragua. We learn also that the General found on his arrival that he had forgotten to bring his credentials with him, and, though the Government agreed to

arrival that he had forgotten to bring his credentials with him, and, though the Government agreed to receive him unofficially, he declined accepting the offer until he received the documents from home.

Dr. Wagner, the distinguished German naturalist and traveler, who has been for some time engaged in examining the zoology, botany and geology of the Isthmus along the line of the railroad, left town on Sunday evening for Cheno, with the intention.

Sunday evening for Chepo, with the intention of as-cending the River Bayano, and if possible of crossing the Cordillerss in that direction. We hope he may succeed in his undertaking.

By the arrival of the schooner Elizabeth Segar, Smith, at Mobile, from Tampico, we have a copy of the Union of the latter city, of the 18th ult. We gather from it that the garrison of the famed Santa Anna de Tamaulipas had decided in favor of the Zulosga Government on the previous day. Col. Moreno had called a meeting of the chiefs and officers of the Tampico battalion, that each might freely express his opinion, says the published proclamation, with respect to the events passing in the capital; and they unanimously resolved:

1. To support in all its part the plan of Tacabaya, reformed in the city of Mexico, on the 11th of January last, and constitutions.

mously resolved:

1. To support in all its part the plan of Tacubaya, reformed in the city of Mexico, on the 11th of January last, and consequently recognizing the supreme Government established in the capital of the Republic on the 22d of the same month of January.

2. To give notice, by this proclamation, to the Supreme Government of the nation, and to the Governors and Commandants General that they have adopted the said plan.

3. To nominate and recognize as Commander-in Chief of the force of the city and its dependencies, and as Superior Political Chief, D. Rafael Marcingo, who will take possession of both offices.

This, however, will apparently meet with some resistance, for Seror Garza has demanded possession of the Plaza and the Gefaturia. The Union, nevertheless, says the act of the garrison is widely approved.

The decree abrogating the law of desamortizacion and others of the same spirit issued by the Zuloaga Government, are published in *The Union*.

Sr. Parrodi is said to have appeared in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi, and after a fruitless conference with Sr. Othon to have prepared for a battle, but to

have afterward retired in consequence of two expresses having arrived from the Juarez Government inform-ing him that his assistance was needed to meet Osollo, who was approaching Guanajuato with two brigades

SONORA.

The Los Angeles Stars says that the latest advices from Sonora state that the new revolution has been baptized in blood in that State, and everything is in confusion. Pesquiera had issued a proclamation against the brothers Gandara, calling upon the people to arm and exterminate these ruthless leaders and their band of robber followers. He pledges himself to restore peace to the State, or fall in the attempt. The Gandaristas had gained a victory over the Government forces, causing great destruction among the troops.

The San Diego Herald says:

The San Diego Herald says:

The news from Senora is of much importance. It is reported that Gandara has returned from the City of Mexico with a commission from Comonfort appointing him Governor of Sonora, and that he is taking vengeance on his old enemies by cutting off their heads! It it is the design of Brigham Young to take refuge in Sonora, by sustaining Gandara for a time as Governor. Sonora, by sustaining Gandara for a time as Governo of the State, he can gain a foothold in that Territory from which the Mexican Government will never be able to dislodge him."

THE GADSDES PURCHASE .- The Los Angeles State contains a private letter from Fort Buchanau, dated

contains a private letter from Fort Buchanan, dated Jan. 4. The letter says:

"We have nothing new on our side of the line. Major Steen, while on a recent sceat, some fifty miles distant from this Fort, was approached by sixty-three Apache warriors, bearing a white flag, who declared they had long been wishing to have an interview with an American officer, for the purpose of making peace. They were received in a friendly manner by the Major, and their chiefs are expected here by the end of this month, to form a treaty. Some bands have already been to the Rio Grande posts for a similar purpose."

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA. The United States Mail steamship Philadelphia,

Capt. Harrison, from New-Orleans the 5th and Havana the 9th inst., arrived here at a late hour on Sunday night.

Nothing of interest to report, Business brisk, Freights improving. Health of Havana good; but few cases of fever reported.

There was a fire at Trinidad on the night of the 6th inst., which destroyed a shoemaker's shop in Carmen street, and threatened more valuable property, but it was extinguished by the exertions of Senor Teran and others. A charity hospital is to be erected on Jesus Naz

reno street in Remedies, and by order of the Captain-General the proceeds of the annual fair at that place are to be devoted to its support.

Mdlle. Veetvali and Senorita Ramos were to sing "Romeo and Juliet," at the Tacontheater, in Mayana,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Conneilmen met last evening. The President in the chair.

The use of their Chamber was allowed to the Su-

The use of their Chamber was allowed to the Supervisors.

Mr. Van Tine presented a petition for an enlargement of Ceutre Market. Referred to Committee on Markets, as was the following resolution presented by Mr. Ton Dunn:

Whereas, The markets of the city return a revenue to the Treasury of about one third their alleged rental value, and deeming that the same could be let by advertisement to responsible parties for a term of years, at an amount that while yielding a greater per centage on their value, would be still under a proper control by the Common Council, and be more advantageous to the buyer and seller. Therefore the several markets of the city separately, for a term of five years, to responsible bidders, and return the awards of countracts to the Common Council for confirmation at the earliest moment.

Several reports in favor of building sewers were

Several reports in favor of building sewers were laid over.

Mr. Genet by resolution, which was adopted, inquired of the Controller by what authority "one Mr. Jenks" was "authorized to repair the piers of the "city, and by what authority he is paid for the work "dore, no contracts having been made therefor." The report on Peter Cooper's petition to have the Croton tax on his "Union" remitted was laid over.

The Board concluded not to agree with the Board of Aldermen, as to whether the Second-avenue cars should run in the center or on the side of the avenue, from Forty-ninth to Sixty-second street.

The Board agreed to pay Dr. Jos. Wilson \$20 for medical services at the First Ward Station-House, a service which it is the business of the Police Surgeon to perform.

perform. Various reports in relation to paving various street. were taken up and laid down; none acted upon.

Mr. Brant attempted to get pier No. 35 reserved
for a ferry, but failed in getting a constitutional vote.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

At the stated meeting of the Executive Committee on the 15th nst., \$2,000 was appropriated for the Northern Armenian and \$1,000 for the Southern Armenian Mission, \$300 for the Nestorians, Greece and Italy, \$1,300 for Germany and Sweden, \$1,300 for France, Belgium and Switzerland, \$1,700 for Northern and Southern India, and \$1,800 for China, Siam, Assam and the Sandwich Islands. Total, \$10,000.

The receipts for eleven months had been nearly \$30,000 less than in the same months last year, while the grants through colporage and other channels have been largely increased.

have been largely increased. have been largely increased.

Information from all parts of the country gave cheering evidence of numerous and powerful revivals of religion, and of manifest blessing upon the labors of

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr

I ever issued. The parties were arrested and gave bail, and a short time after, a bill of \$15 was presented to me for my certificate, which I refused to give. The bill, reduced to \$6, was subsequently certified by me. But a small propertion of constables' bills come before bill, reduced to \$\overline{\psi}\$, was subsequently certified by me. But a small propertion of constables bills come before your Board for taxation. They are paid by the city: and if this bill is a specimen, the illegal fees paid must be enourment. I shall take occasion soon to suggest to your honorable body some, in my opinion, much-needed reforms, and have no doubt I shall have your cooperation."
The communication was referred to the Committee

on Courts.

A communication was received from A. B. Clarke

A communication was received from A. B. Clarke Chairman of the Committee having in charge the Trumbte' House of Industry at Flatbush, requesting the Board to transfer an additional plot of ground to the institution—the present space being too contracted. The communication was referred to the Penitentiary Committee, and the Board adjourned for two w to meet at the Alus-House.

CITY ITEMS.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward will hold their regular mouthly meeting this evening at No. 446 Eighth avenue.

The Turkish Admiral and suite left for Philadelphia on board the John Potter at 2 p. m. yesterday. They were accompanied by the inevitable Committee.

M. C. STANLEY.-The case of The People agt. M. C. Stanley, charged with selling lottery policies, set down for examination vesterday forenoon before Recorder Barnard, was postponed to next Friday at 2 o'clock p. m .- ex-Recorder Smith, counsel in the case being taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.-The Chamber of Commerce has at length selected an abiding place. The Committee on Location, to whom full power wa delegated at the special meeting on Thursday, have hired at a moderate rent, for one year, with the privilege of a renewal, the suite of rooms on the north side of the second story of the " Underwriters' Buildings, on the south-west corner of William and Cedar streets The building is of Portsmouth stone (like that of the Mechanics' Bank), of a heavy, massive appearance, five stories in hight, and measures about 45 feet on William street by 70 feet on Cedar. The entrance is in the middle of the building, on William street. The four rooms on the north side of the second story, opening on Cedar street, are those which have been engaged for the accommodation of the Chamber of Con merce. The first corner room, opening on Cedar and William streets, measures 18 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 3 inches, and will be set apart for the library. Then follow two middle rooms of smaller dimensions, and then a large room which reaches to the rear of the building, and, on account of its situation, is of greater width than the others. The two middle rooms and the rear room will be thrown into one by removing the partitions and slicing doors which now separate them, and thus a fine hall will be obtained, 50 feet in length by an average width of 18 feet, in which the meetings of the Chamber will be held. The ceilings, which are about 14 feet high, will be tastefully ornamented, the floor carpeted, and the whole fitted up for comfort and convenience. The apartments will be ready for occupation on the 1st of May. It is intended to employ a Librarian, to take charge of the library, maps charts and archives of the Chamber, and wait upon visitors. The name "Underwriters Buildings" will be altered to "Chamber of Commerce and Underwriters' Buildings."

We are requested by Mr. Sweeney to state that the four hundred illegal liquor cases have been reinstated on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas, and will be called on at the next term of the Court. The default was owing to the confusion attendant upon the change in the office of the District-Attorney.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS .- The following petition has been forwarded to the Senate and Assembly of the

State of New-York:

Your potitioners, residents of the City of Brooklyu, respect fully represent that the Associations which have been organized under the law of 1851, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation o" Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," have, in their opinions, operated unjustly and oppressively upon an extensive class of the community. Convinced that the whole system is wrong, in principle, and contrary to a sound public policy, they request your honorable body to repeal the said law, and take such further steps as may be proper to close up said Associations.

THE MISSING GIRL FOUND.-The young girl who was alleged to have been abducted from her home by Policeman Green of the Sixteenth Ward, was yesterday discovered in a house of prostitution in Wooster street by her mother. Mrs. Getting happened to be passing and saw her daughter standing near a window up statrs. The girl was immediately claimed and taken to the Mayor's Office. Mrs. Getting would not wait to prosecute Green, saying that she was going to leave the city in the afternoon with her family for Connecticut. Green will probably be attended to by the Commissioners.

THE BOOKS LOTTERY-ANOTHER HAUL OF DOCK MENTS.—Yesterday forenoon Sergeant Berney forced an entrance into the third story of No. 5 Tryon Row, the main office of the Huntington Lottery, and there found upward of 20,000 letters which had been sent with money, 30,000 copies of "The Bul-letin" advertising the lottery, and about 10,000 circulars or schemes for lotteries to be drawn in April. This bogus concern, as appears by the books and papers received, had been in operation for about two years. There was no one in the office, and it was no doubt supposed to be secure from police intrusion. The principals of the swindling concern have fled to Mary-

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING CRIB IN HOUSTON STREET.—Sergeant Berney, with Officers Black, Black-well, Van Arsdale, Gaylor, Armstrong and Orpheus, of the Mayor's Office, made an official visit about 11 clock on Saturday night to the notorious gambling rib of John McNeal, alias Mosier, in the old building formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 44, in Houston street, between Lewis street and Avenue B. Some two or three of the officers managed to get up stairs to the entrance of the saloon by stratagem, and were just about to enter, when a man who was acting as door-keeper, gave an alarm by a secret bell. The party inside who were engaged in the "game," in an nstant sprang from the table and through the win dows-then by the aid of a shed in the rear, they all escaped. The entrance of the Police was so sudden and unexpected that there was no time to hide the checks, and these articles, with \$11 50 in money, which was in the drawer, were left behind.

This place has long been notorious as one of the oldest and worst gambling places in the city; and, from the character of the parties in the habit of visiting it and hanging about the door, it was a perfect terror to the inhabitants of the Eleventh Ward. As soon as the errand of the police became known, about 150 rowdies gathered around the door and threatened to attack them if they attempted to remove the apparatus. The officers paid no attention to them for while, until they began to hoot and make violent demonstrations. Sergeant Berney finally found that he required more men, and sen a messenger to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, from which he immediately obtained a reenforcement of patrolmen. The rowdies, notwithstanding their threats to shoot and annihilate the police, quickly cooled down and dispersed. The implements were then removed to the Eleverth Ward Station-House. Yesterday O'Neal, the keeper, came to the Mayor's Office with a number of friends, and promised to entirely abandon his dis-reputable business. On this promise the Mayor con-

Keyeor went and eaw the customer, who told him to bring the cigars to the house. The complainant immediately conveyed the cigars to Katzel's place, and was told by Kuizel that if he would go down with him to No. 75 Barciay street he could get the amount of the bill-\$370. The two set out together, but the money could not be obtained, and Kutzel told Keyser to call the next day. Keyser called the next day, and the next, and the day following that, but failed to obtain his money. At length he went to the place where he had taken the cigars, when he learned that they had been sold to a man named Levy. Failing to obtain any redress, he made complaint before Justice Connelly, who issued his warrant and the accused was arrested. The case is still under examination.

GAMBLERS.-Officers Davidson and Godfrey of the Eighth Precinct, while patroling their best on Sunday night, were attracted by load talking and angry discussions in the saloon sorner of Spring and Washington streets, and suspecting the character of the place, they entered and found Theodore Smith, the proprietor, and eight young fellows, engaged in gambling. The whole of them were arrested and locked up.

CHARGE OF EXTORTING MONEY TO OBSTRUCT THE COURSE OF PUBLIC JUSTICE. - Three Germans, named Conrad Muller, Gottlieb Diegel and Henry Schlecht, were examined before Recorder Barnard yesterday afternoon, charged with conspiring to extort moneyor, as it is popularly termed, leveying black mailupon several persons complained of for selling policies, and stipulating, for a consideration, to absent themselves as witnesses in the cases. The complaint in this case was made by a Mr. William Ashman, and though the evidence was quite protracted, running into a mars of tedious detail, yet the case chiefly turned upon one fact in the evidence of Francis King for the people, who testified that on Wednesday evening last was at the house of Diegel, No. 228 Rivington street, when Muller proposed, in the presence of Die gel, for the sum of \$20, \$5 of which he agreed to give to Diegel, that they would absent themselves from the examination of the complaint against one Mr. Lehman, charged with selling policies. Other evidence was introduced, showing a willingness of the same parties to accept smaller sums for absenting themselves from testifying against a Mr. Kent, a Mrs. Snyder, and others, charged with policy-dealing, and that there was a conspiracy between the Germans to this endfirst, in hunting out complaints against policy men and afterward holding themselves ready, for a consideration, to avoid being subpensed in the case. Muller appeared, from the testimony, to be the leader of the three, and was shown to have induced the other two to enter policy shops to obtain testimony against policy venders for these mercenary purposes. The case for the people was conducted by W. Jackson, and that for the defense by Wm. H. Browne. The evidence being closed the Recorder decided to hold all three of the parties, ordering Muller, as the leader, to give bail in the sum of \$1,000, and the others in the sum of \$500

FERRY CASUALTIES .- Margaret Coit, a resident of Breeklyn, while attempting to jump on board one of the Fulton Ferry-boats on Sunday night, after the boat had started from the bridge, missed her footing and fell into the water. In falling she struck her forehead against the boat and received a severe bruise. The Second Ward Police and deck-hands rescued her from drowning.

The same night, Margaret Martin, residing at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, while going on board another of the Fulton Ferry-boats, made a misstep and bad her foot crushed between the boat and bridge. She was taken to the Hospital.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASUALTY IN CANAL STREET. -Mark Johnson, the bar-keeper in Horton's saloon, No. 388 Canal street, who accidentally shot ex-Alderman Isaac H. Smith, of No. 26 Beach street, through the arm on Sunday night, was yesterday morning taken before Justice Connolly, and committed to prison for examination. No other developments than those published in yesterday's TRIBUNE have appeared. Mr. Smith was so feeble during yesterday as to be unable to appear at Court. Horton, the proprietor of the saloon, has been apprehended on a charge of keeping a

disorderly house and a resort for prostitutes and thieves. This is the same place where Mr. Harry Hamilton lost his life some months ago, and it is to be hoped that the police will make an effort to break up the estab

ROBBING A WOMAN IN THE STREET, -- A young ruffian giving his name as Michael Sweeny was arrested about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, charged with assaulting Miss Ann Williams in Centre street, near Canal, and robbing her of \$3 in silver. The screams of the young woman brought the police to the spot, and the candidate for State Prison honors was arrested. Justice Connolly, before whom the accused was subsequently taken, committed him to the Tombs for exam

ARREST OF LEWD WOMEN .- During Sunday night Officers Wilson and Flynn, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the following named street-walkers or low prositutes whom they found loafing about the streets, cre ating disturbance and greatly annoying respectable persons: Jane Riley, Catharine Wilson, Rose Mc-Jowan, Ann Bergen, Catharine Hawkins and Ann Riley. The girls were locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-House for the remainder of the night, and yesterday morning taken before Justice Connolly, who sent them to the Work-House, Blackwell's Island, for three months.

Shop-Liftens .- Saturday afternoon, two very decently attired women were caught in the act of shop-lifting in two stores in Grand street, and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Steers, who committed them to prison for examination. One of the women, Ellen Murphy, was caught in the store of Francis Cronin of No. 265 Grand street, while in the act of secreting under her cloak 37 yards of poplin. The other woman, who gave her name as Catharine Hamilton, while in the store of Brown in the same street, was detected in the act of putting a delaine dress pattern in a traveling basket. A little while before, the women were seen together in Grand street, and the police set them down as old shop-lifters.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales of Real Estate were made yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by

COULDN'T HAVE BELIEVED IT!-Never would

have imagined it!—Such beauty such finish such entertainment; could all have been crowded into one piece, as it has into the drama of THE BRIDE OF AN EXERCA, drawing every might such appreciative and delighted crowds. It is universally admitted to be the most thrilling and fascinating drama brought out for many years. There is a popular piece beside this aftermoon. THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a rasor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

"JESSIE BROWN" AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—A new Drama under this title was produced at this favorite theater has night and met with a most flattering reception. It was emphatically a decided "hist." It will be repeated to night—two next pieces concluding the entertainment.

THE SPRING FASHION, for GESTLEMEN'S HATS, by BREEF & Co. No. 156 Broadway.

thereby causing her family and others to be poisoned. A warrant was issued, Gullen arrested, and yesterday afternoon the case was examined. Mrs. Louisa Stow art, the complainant, stated in substance that she resided in Division avenue, between Leonard and Varet streets, with her husband and child; that Richard Gullen, the defendant, resides in the same house, occupying the whole of it, with the exception of two roo which complainant occupies; the premises of com-plainant are on the second floor of the house; that on Wednesday, the 3d of March, she made three loaves of bread, from flour which she kept in a closet adjoining one of her rooms; on the Sunday following the bread being exhausted, she went to the barrel and taking more flour made up three loaves of bread; on Monday her own family, consisting of her husband, herself and son about four years of age per being those attending the action of poison; on Monplainant, and she, as well as her child, were made sick; others of her relatives who innocently partook of the bread were also made sick, being attacked with the esme symptoms as those experienced by her own family; on Tuesday she called in Dr. Cott to attend her own family, who at once said that their sickness must have been caused by some food that they had taken; her suspicions were not at that time aroused to the fact that poison was the cause, and on Thursday, she finding that her child was getting worse, requests the advice of another physician; on Friday Dr. Smith was called in, and after making inquiries, took with him a portion of the flour in the barrel, as well as some of the bread which had been made on the Sunday previous; these were analyzed, and found to contain a considerable quantity of arrenic, which was undoubtedly the came of the sickness; she was at a loss to know who could be instrumental in placing the arsenic in the flour, and from some circumstances was led to suppose that it was done by Mr. Gullen; on Wednesday, the 3d of March, she met Mr. Gullen going up to a back room which adjoins her spartments, and saw him enter by means of a key; the key that fitted the lock of that room also fitted the lock of the door to her apartment; when she made up the bread on that day she noticed that she covered the flour up and left it smooth; on Sunday, when she went to set the flour for the second baking, it was not in the condition that she left it, but had been disturbed and the scoop left standing up in the flour; the flour in the other part of the barrel was good, while that that had been disturbed was poisoned; her father's family had had some trouble with Mr. Gallen in relation to the property; some time in June last Mr. Gullen had bought the property of her father, and, for some transaction connected the sale Mr. Gullen was displeased, and used hard language to Mrs. Stewart regarding her father; these circumstances, connected with the fact that none but her own and Mr. Gullen's family had keys which would open the door, led her to suppose that Mr. Gullen was the person who had poisoned her flour, and she ac-cordingly madecomplaint and caused his arrest.

les, charging him with mixing arresis with flour, and

The mother of the complainant was esamined, but nething was elicited beyord the fact of the persons being poisoned. The testimony of the physicians and those who analyzed the flour and bread was dispensed with, as it would not show any new facts touching the complaint against Mr. Gullen. The Justice thereupon decided to discharge Mr. Gullen from custody, there being nothing in the testimony to implicate him in the least in the transaction. Mr. Gullen was then honorably discharged by the Court. A child of Mrs. Jarvis, sister of Mrs. Stewart, is in a very critical condition from the effects of the poison, but will probably recover. The other persons poisoned are fully recovered. That poison was introduced into the flour seems to be beyond doubt, but by whom remains a

ESTATE OF FREEMAN HUNT, DECEASED .- The Surrogate of King's County has granted letters of admitration on the estate of the late Freeman Hunt, deceased, to Elizabeth T. Hunt and William Parmenter. The bonds are \$50,000.

ARRESTS AND LODGERS.—The police of the several Precincts of Brooklyn mode sixty-one arrests on Saturday and Sunday, the great proportion being for drunkenness. During the nights of the same days, seventy two persons were accommo-dated with lodgings at the Station House.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED,-Coroner Cozene held an inquest yest rilay upon the body of an unknown man, which was found in the water at Red House Point. It was a

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—The report of In-pector Strang for February, shows that some sixty persons were streated for peddling without license, &c., and about \$30 floor collected for violations of ordinances. RECOVERY.—Judge Vanderbilt, who has been seriously ill for some time, is convalenting, and from present appearances will soon be able to attend to his usual daths.

Gaming House.-John Gans, who was arrested for

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARTER OF HOBORES .-- A bill is now before the New-Jersey Legislature, and has passed a second reading in the Senate, providing for a number of important amendments to the Charter of the City of Hoboken. It provides for the election of seven Trustees of the Fire Department; abolishes the pay of Councilmen, and increases the number from two four from each Ward; increases the salary of City Clerk from \$300 to \$500, and requires him to keep his Clerk from \$300 to \$500, and requires him to keep his office epen ten hours a day; gives the Street Commissioner a salary of \$300 per year, instead of \$2 per day as at present; empowers the Council to compel the attendance of absent members, and to make appointments by a majority vote instead of two-thirds, as at present; imposes a tax on dogs for the benefit of the Contingent Fund of the city, and requires the Commissioners of Appeal in cases of taxation to receive the oath of the property-owners as to the value of property assessed, and compels them to reduce the assessment to the sum specified is such affabric. There are several other amendments, but the above are the most important provisions of the bill.

FILL TIME AGAIN.—The employees in the repairing shops of the New Jersey Railroad Company at Jersey City, who have been working but three fourths of the regular time during the Winter, have received notice that they will be put upon that time assin on and after the lat of April. Business in Jersey City is getting much better, and many of the manufacturing establishments that were compelled by the hard lines to either reduce the number of hands or the hours of work, have assumed their former activity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 13.—Before Judge
Richard K. Holdane agt. Jesse W. Benedict et al.—
dotion for injunction granted.
Wim. S. Toole, &c., agt. Alfred S. Bates, &c.—Comtitled; all the amountments allowed. ettied; all the amendments allowed.

Robert W. Buchannn agt. Thomas J. Walsh et al.

Motion granted, with \$6 costs to plaintif.

Robert Luckey agt. The American Fertilizing Co.— Augustus Rolker et al. agt. George Mitchell et al. fotion denied with \$5 costs.

Bernhard Bernays agt. Signsmund Levy at al.—Judg-

DIVORCE CASES.

Hugh Whittell agt. Adeline Whittell.—Judgment of Drusilla Loomis agt. Orlin Loomis. - Judgment of

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT - March 15. - Bolese

Judge HALL.

SMUGGLING GOLD WATCHES.

The United States agt. John H. Snyder and Charles H. Grimm.—These defendants were indicted for smogning, on the 13th of November last, by the steamer Arabin from Litrerproj. fifty gold watches, valued together at \$1,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS March 15. Sefere Judge Mary A. Drew agt. The Steph avenue Reifrest Co. This action is brought to recover demages for in-